

The range of topics is from a broad consideration of the character of occupational medicine and industrial hygiene to detailed reports of cases of accidental intoxications. The opening chapters discuss the place of industrial medicine in the body of medical practice, the background of workmen's compensation laws and their relation to medical practice, and the importance of thorough study and accurate reporting in medicolegal cases. There is invaluable practical advice on the preparation of reports. After further generalizations on the functions of the industrial physician, the teaching of industrial medicine, the basic approach to a diagnosis of occupational disease, and a summary of useful laboratory procedures, the various noxious agents (solvents, metals, dusts, and so on) are treated categorically and individually. The nature of the agent, its uses, its effects in the body, the symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment of poisoning are described and illustrated by appropriate case reports. Finally, after describing some industrial techniques of special interest, methods of protecting health of workmen, based on the materials covered before, are presented briefly, but sufficiently in detail to have practical value. There are many excellent illustrations, and several tabular summaries.

In all of this, especially in the case reports, the author's long and varied experience shows its value. There is no other book so likely to have the answers the doctor seeks when he must decide on the part played in an illness by the patient's work, or when he looks for methods of treatment and measures for protection from repeated exposure to occupational hazards.

PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY. By Robertson F. Ogilvie, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Lecturer in Pathology and Assistant in Forensic Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Third Edition with 260 Photomicrographs in Colour. The Williams and Wilkins Co. 1947.

Teachers of pathology agree that no perfect textbook on the subject exists, and this book is no exception. However, in the preface, the author specifically states that the book is designed to act as a companion to a standard textbook of pathology. In this respect, this book definitely fulfills its author's aims, and should be of considerable value to students of pathology.

For a complete understanding of morbid processes in tissues, the student needs detailed knowledge of the histologic changes occurring in various diseases. It is in this phase of the study of pathology that this book may assist the student in examination of sections under the microscope.

This third edition systematically considers in a text of 447 pages the pathologic lesions of most of the common disease processes. Each disease or pathologic lesion is defined briefly in an introductory paragraph, which includes a short discussion of factors of etiology, classification, and correlating clinical data. Then each lesion or process is described macroscopically and microscopically in a concise but thorough manner. These excellent descriptions are accompanied by 260 photomicrographs in color. To a pathologist and a photomicrographer they are well chosen, technically excellent and beautifully illustrate the descriptive text.

In only a few instances is the terminology different from that in most American textbooks, and these differences are not confusing. In the section on hepatic disease, the author's grouping of all types of cirrhosis under the heading "Common Cirrhosis," will be approved by few investigators in the field of hepatic disease and cirrhosis.

NURSING IN MODERN SOCIETY. By Mary Ella Chayer, R.N., M.A. Published by G. P. Putnam Sons, 1947. \$4.00.

This publication includes three parts: Part One, The impact of social forces on nursing; Part Two, The influence of social forces upon community health needs; Part Three, Building a better future.

The reasons for the industrial revolution are discussed as are the relation of capital and labor, urban migration, family life, medical care under voluntary insurance plans and by compulsory governmental legislative action.

Nursing is described as a social force and legislation is advocated to insure its place as such. The program of the National Nursing Council is outlined, as is the organization of the Joint Committee on Auxiliary Nursing. Personnel policies on collective bargaining for nurses receive attention. Special consideration is given to the organization of various nursing bodies. Raymond Rich Associates have been employed as technical consultants to these bodies, to advise on details of organization of professional nurses and on the legal steps to be taken to accomplish their ends.

The view is expressed that nursing should be an autonomous profession and that this is the time to make it so. The professional nurse is considered the one to define properly the functions of medical social workers, physical therapists and practically all hospital personnel. Direction of various types of hospital personnel is seen as appropriately under the direction of the professional nurse rather than under the direction of medical staff or hospital superintendent. Recent surveys have shown the medical profession to be aware of such aims on the part of those in control of organized nursing—and to be aware also of a deterioration in the quality of the nursing care of the sick. The same surveys reveal agreement on the one hand that nurses are underpaid, and on the other that the cost of special nursing is prohibitive to the average patient, and agreement too that vocational nurses, after short periods of training, are able to furnish the care most needed by patients. The training of such a group in our nursing schools, however, is opposed by the central nursing organizations and in our private hospitals a closed shop prevails against practical nurses.

"Nursing in Modern Society" promotes the concept that the nurse is a social agent, and that she must organize and legislate. It expresses the aims of the central nursing bodies, dedicated to developing a profession independent of the medical profession, not an auxiliary to it. It advocates taking over many of the functions of the medical profession as well as independence from it.

We need another Florence Nightingale to redirect the trend of nursing. The heart seems to have gone out of it.

THE DISSECTION OF THE CAT (Fells Domestica)—A Laboratory Manual. By Bruce M. Harrison, Ph.D., Professor of Zoology and Head of the Department, The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. 1948. \$3.50.

As the title of this manual suggests it is a laboratory outline for premedical students with good pen and ink drawings that are to be labeled by the student.

Some of the questions at the end of the chapters are on comparative anatomy. Three illustrations of the anatomy of man are used to compare with that dissected in the cat.

It should be an excellent guide for the premedical and prenursing student.

HANDBOOK OF FRACTURES. By Duncan Eve, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.S., Surgeon and Chief Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis. 1947. \$5.00.

The handbook is an excellent portrayal of many years' experience and careful work on fractures by a man conversant with modern principles of fracture treatment. As such, it is valuable to the specialist in this field.

The author has expressed the hope that the handbook will be helpful "to the younger and more occasional worker in the field." The handbook would be of value to such a man, if he also has at his disposal a good two-volume treatise on